

# **Liberator of humanity**

# **Prophet Muhammad**

# **(PBUH)**

Composition and compilation  
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## **Introduction**

**In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.**

**All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the universe. May blessings and peace be upon the greatest teacher of humanity, the ocean of mercy, Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), whom Allah sent as a beacon of truth in a dark world and as ‘Rahmatul-Lil-Alamin’ or mercy for the worlds.**

**Many great men have appeared in the pages of history, but no one else has lived a life as perfect and complete as that of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). His life is an eternal beacon of light not only for the followers of a particular religion, but for all mankind, regardless of caste, creed, or nation. When the world was plunged into the darkness of barbarism, barbarity, and idolatry, he single-handedly ushered in a revolutionary change. His change was not only spiritual, but it was a guide to social, political, and economic liberation.**

**The main purpose of writing the book ‘The Messenger of Humanity, Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)’ is to present the Seerat or life story of the Prophet (PBUH) to the present generation in an easy-to-understand and informative manner. We are living in a time where moral degradation and ideological crisis have surrounded us. In such a situation, there is no alternative to practicing the ideals of the Prophet (PBUH) to find the path to peace, starting from our personal lives to the state level.**

**In this small effort, I have tried to highlight the main events of the Prophet (PBUH) from his birth to his death in a sequential manner. His trustworthiness in childhood, his dedication in youth, his meditation in the Cave of Hira, his attainment of prophethood, his boundless patience in Mecca and the establishment of an ideal state in Medina have been**

discussed here. His human qualities have been specially highlighted - such that he could easily forgive even his worst enemies.

I know that it is impossible to confine the vast and glorious life of the Prophet (PBUH) to a few pages. Just as the ocean cannot be contained in a container, his life is also infinite. Still, if this small effort of mine can inspire love for the Prophet and the desire to follow his ideals in the heart of even one reader, then my hard work will be worthwhile.

In compiling the book, I have taken the help of reliable books of Seerat and historical sources. If there are any unintentional errors, I ask forgiveness from Allah Almighty and request the readers to correct them.

May Allah grant us all the ability to live according to the Sunnah of the beloved Prophet (peace be upon him) and grant us the good fortune of receiving his intercession in the Hereafter. Amen.

Sincerely,

*Md. Nazmul Hossain*

January 30, 2026

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# Chapter 1: The Geography of Arabia and the Dark Ages of Ignorance

Before discussing the holy biography of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), it is essential to know the background of the Arab world at that time. Because to understand the value of a gem, one must understand the darkness surrounding it.

## 1. Geographical location and characteristics of Arabia

The Arabian Peninsula is called '**Arabian Peninsula**' or the island of Arabia. It is located at the meeting point of three continents—Asia, Africa, and Europe. This strategic location was very important, because from here it was easy to spread the message of Islam throughout the world.

- **Deserts and climate:** Most of the land of Arabia was hot sand and rocky mountains. There was little rainfall here. This adverse climate made the bodies of the Arabs steel-hard and their minds independent. They did not like being enslaved by anyone.
  - **Isolation and security:** It was impossible for the Persian or Roman empires to invade across the vast Arabian desert. As a result, Arabian culture was not subject to any external distortions. It was a 'safe haven' where the Arabs were able to retain their own language and traditions.
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## 2. Age of Ignorance

The period before the advent of the Prophet (PBUH) is known in history as the 'Days of Ignorance'. 'Ignorance' means not only illiteracy, but also moral and spiritual bankruptcy.

### (a) Religious situation: from monotheism to idolatry

People had forgotten the foundation of monotheism (Tawheed) that Prophet Abraham (PBUH) and his son Ishmael (PBUH) had laid in Arabia.

- **Idolatry:** The holy Kaaba, which was the house of Allah, was home to 360 idols. Hubal was their main god. They also worshipped goddesses named Lat, Manat and Uzza.
- **Superstitions:** They worshipped stones. Even if they could not find a beautiful stone during their travels, they would make a lump of clay and pour milk on it and worship it. They also believed in stars, jinn, and ghosts.

### (b) Social conditions: vice and discrimination

The Arab society of that time was completely tribal. People had no personal identity, their identity was in the tribe.

- **Burying a daughter alive:**At that time, the birth of a female child was considered a great insult. Many fathers would dig a hole with their own hands and bury their innocent daughters alive.
- **Women's disenfranchisement:**Women had no human rights. They were objects of consumption. Men would marry many times, and after their father's death, his wives or concubines would pass to his sons as inheritance.
- **Slavery:**There was no respect for people. Slaves were bought and sold like animals in the markets. Inhuman torture was inflicted on them.

### (c) Political situation: bloody tribal wars

There was no central government in Arabia. Each tribe was like an independent state.

- **Blood for blood:**Their law was 'an eye for an eye'. If one member of one tribe died, hundreds of people from another tribe would be killed.
- **Protracted War:**Wars that started from petty disputes over camel races or horses would last for generations (40-50 years). The battles of 'Dahes-Gabra' and 'Basus' are prime examples of this.

## 3. The excellence of Arabic language and literature

Surprisingly, despite all this darkness, their language was very rich. They were very proud of their lineage and the elegance of their language.

- **The power of poetry:**Just as a great poet's poetry could elevate a tribe to the pinnacle of honor, it could also ignite the fires of war.
- **Okaz Mela:**Every year, a fair was held at a place called Okaz near Mecca, where the best poets of Arabia recited their poems. The seven best poems were written in gold letters and hung on the walls of the Kaaba, which '**Saba' Muallaqat**'Known as.

## 4. Why was the Arab land chosen?

Many people ask, why Arabs? The answer is – 1. The Arabs were very simple in nature; they were not influenced by the superstitions of any other nation. 2. They had a keen memory. They could easily memorize millions of words and long poems. Such a nation was needed to preserve the Holy Quran. 3. Their hospitality and courage were unique, which were suitable for sacrificing themselves in the path of truth.

## Part Two: Miracles of the Holy Birth and Childhood

### 1. Miraculous birth and contemporary evidence

When Muhammad (PBUH) came to earth on the 12th of Rabi'ul Awwal in 570 AD, illuminating the lap of Amina bint Wahhab, an unprecedented change rang out in the skies and air of Arabia.

- **The tremors of the Persian palace:**When he was born, the 14 domes of the palace of the mighty Persian emperor Kisra collapsed. This was a symbol of the collapse of the foundations of injustice in the world.
- **The Persian fire is extinguished:**The fire that the Persian fire worshippers had kept burning for a thousand years was extinguished for no apparent reason at the moment of the Prophet's birth.
- **Drying of Lake Sawa:**A sacred lake (Sawa) in Persia, which was worshipped, suddenly dried up and became a desert.
- **The light that Amina saw:**Mother Amina narrated that when her child was born, such a light or radiance emanated from him that the vast palaces of distant Syria could be clearly seen from Mecca.

### 2. Miraculous blessings in Bibi Halima's house

In accordance with Arab custom, the young Muhammad (PBUH) was entrusted to his maternal aunt, Halima Sadia, of the Bani Saad tribe, to be educated in the pure language and raised in the free environment of the desert. Halima's household was extremely poor at the time.

- **When a weak vehicle is speeding:**Mother Halimah arrived in Mecca riding a weak donkey, which was trailing behind everyone else. But after she took the baby Muhammad (PBUH) in her arms, the donkey started moving so fast that everyone in the caravan was amazed.
- **Milk flow in dry olan:**Halimah did not have enough milk in her breasts for her own child, and their camel's udder was dry. But as soon as she touched the Prophet, Halimah's breasts filled with milk, and their household animals began to give milk in abundance.
- **Crop abundance:**During the years that Muhammad (PBUH) was in Halimah's house, the grass and crops of the Bani Saad tribe were so abundant that they had never been before.

### 3. Chest Rupture or 'Shakkus Sadar' (First Miraculous Surgery)

When the Prophet (peace be upon him) was only four years old, a wonderful event occurred in the tribe of Bani Saad. He was playing in the desert with his foster brothers. At that time, two men dressed in white (the angels Gabriel and Michael) came to him.

They laid him down and cut open his chest. His heart was taken out and a black clot of Satan's blood was thrown out of it. Then the heart was washed with Zamzam water kept in a golden saucer and put back in its original place. After this incident, all the desires for worldly sins were removed from him forever and he was filled with light.

#### **4. Pastor Buhaira and the miraculous cloud shadow**

At the age of 12, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was traveling to Syria on business with his uncle Abu Talib. On the way, they met a Christian priest named Buhaira in a place called 'Busra'. Buhaira saw a strange sight there:

- **Cloud shadow:**As the desert sands heated up under the scorching sun, a small cloud cast a shadow over the head of the infant Muhammad (PBUH).
- **Tree prostration:**When the caravan sat down to rest under a tree, it was seen that the branches of the tree were leaning towards the Prophet to provide him with shade.

The priest Buhaira found the boy to be exactly the same as the signs of the last prophet he had read about in his Gospel and warned Abu Talib to take him back to Mecca, because the Jews could harm him.

#### **5. The hardships of orphan life and the protection of Allah**

The Prophet (PBUH) lost one guardian after another in his childhood. His mother Amina passed away on the way back from visiting his father's grave in Medina. Little Muhammad (PBUH) witnessed his mother's death in the Bijan desert. After that, the affection of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib did not last long. Through this continuous loss of relatives, Allah was teaching him that his true guardian was only Allah.

As a child, he used to herd goats in the mountains of Mecca. He would later say, "*Allah did not send any prophet who did not herd goats.*" This taught him early lessons in patience and leadership.

### **Chapter 3: Youth, Business, and Marriage to Khadija (RA)**

When Muhammad (pbuh) entered adolescence and adulthood, having overcome the miraculous shadow of childhood, a seriousness and sweetness emerged in his personality that was not present in any other young man in Mecca.

## 1. The purity of youth and 'hilful fuzul'

While the youth of Arabia at that time were intoxicated with alcohol, gambling, and dancing and singing, Muhammad (peace be upon him) devoted himself to the service of humanity.

- **The Battle of Fez and his role:**He was distressed by the prolonged 'War of Fizar' between the tribes of Arabia. He consulted with his uncles to stop the bloodshed.'**Hilful Fuzul'**He formed the 'Shanti Sangha' or 'Peace Society'. The pledge of this organization was to help the oppressed and maintain peace in Mecca.
- **Al-Amin title:**His truthfulness and trustworthiness became proverbial in Mecca. People would entrust their valuables to him without any hesitation. Because of this extraordinary character, the people of Mecca loved him.'**Al-Amin'**(Most faithful) and'**As-Sadiq'**(Truthful) title.

## 2. Business and career

At that time, the mainstay of the Arab economy was trade. Muhammad (PBUH) traveled to Syria on business with his uncle Abu Talib, learning firsthand.

- **Example of honesty:**When he started his own business, he strictly avoided the then-common practices of under-weighting or concealing product defects. He used to say, "*The truthful businessman will be with the prophets and martyrs on the Day of Judgment.*"
- **Syria Travel and Wisdom:**His excellent eloquence and clear accounting established him as a successful businessman in a short time.

## 3. Business relationship with Khadija (RA)

Khadija bint Khuwaylid, a wealthy and noble woman of Mecca, was a very successful merchant. She was looking for a trustworthy person for her business. Hearing of Muhammad's (PBUH) reputation, she offered him to take her goods to Syria.

- **Mysra's observation:**Khadija (RA) is his faithful servant.**To Maisara**He sent him with the Prophet. After his visit to Syria, Maysara returned and described the miraculous qualities of the Prophet. He said that during the trip, a cloud would shade the Prophet from the scorching sun and that every action of his was very blessed and perfect.
- **Surprising benefits:**Due to Muhammad's (PBUH) honesty and foresight, Khadija (RA) gained twice as much on that trip as she had on all her previous trips.

## 4. Marriage Proposal and Historical Bond

Khadija (RA) was so impressed by the sweetness of Muhammad's character and his miraculous signs that she decided to propose marriage to him. She was his girlfriend.**Nafisar**Send this proposal via.

- **Wedding ceremony:**At that time, Muhammad (PBUH) was 25 years old and Khadija (RA) was 40 years old (according to some sources, 28). The wedding sermon was delivered by his uncle Abu Talib. Twenty camels were given as dowry.
- **Ideals of married life:**This marriage was the greatest marriage in the history of the world. Khadija (RA) dedicated all her wealth at the feet of the Prophet. The Prophet did not marry again for the next 25 years of Khadija's (RA) life. Khadija (RA) was the Prophet's greatest mental strength and inspiration.

## 5. The establishment of the Black Stone and the introduction of wisdom

When the Prophet was 35 years old, a severe flood damaged the walls of the Kaaba. After the renovation of the Kaaba, the holy'**The Black Stone**'A war broke out between the tribes of Mecca over the placement of the Black Stone. Each tribe wanted to share in this honor.

- **The Prophet's solution:**Muhammad (PBUH) spread a sheet and placed the stone on it, and asked the chief of each tribe to hold one corner of the sheet. When everyone had taken the stone to its proper place, the Prophet himself placed it. With this extraordinary intelligence, Mecca was saved from a major bloody battle.

## Chapter 4: Prophethood and the First Revelation in the Cave of Hira

When Muhammad (PBUH) reached the age of forty, a deep desire for solitude developed in his heart. The idolatry, social injustice, and moral degradation of Mecca troubled his mind. He became anxious in search of truth.

### 1. Solitude and meditation in the cave of Hera

Located about three miles from Mecca'**Mountain of Light**'or the mountain of light. At the top of this mountain was a small cave, whose name'**Hera**'l

- **Nature of meditation:**He would spend months in this cave, taking with him a little food and water. There he would meditate on the Creator of the universe and worship Allah based on the original religion of Abraham (peace be upon him).
- **Dream truth:**About six months before receiving prophethood, whatever he saw in his dreams would come true as if it were daylight. This was called 'as-salihah' or true dreams. This was an early sign of prophethood.

### 2. The arrival of Gabriel (peace be upon him) and the first revelation

On a quiet night in the month of Ramadan in 610 AD (later known as Laylat al-Qadr), a heavenly being suddenly appeared, illuminating the darkness of the Cave of Hira. He was the angel Gabriel (peace be upon him).

- **"Iqra" (read):** Gabriel (peace be upon him) embraced him and said, "Read." Muhammad (peace be upon him) replied, "I do not know how to read." (Ma' Ana bi-Qari).
- **The secret of hugging:** The angel Gabriel (peace be upon him) hugged him tightly three times. After the third hug, the revelation or the word of Allah was imprinted in Muhammad's (peace be upon him) heart.
- **The first five verses:** Gabriel (peace be upon him) uttered the first words of the Holy Quran:  
*"Read in the name of your Lord who created. He created man from a clot of blood. Read. Glory be to your Lord who taught by the pen. He taught man that which he knew not."*(Surah Al-Alaq: 1-5)

### 3. Panic and the role of Khadijah (RA)

Muhammad (PBUH) was very frightened by this miraculous and unprecedented experience. His body was shaking. He quickly returned home and said to Bibi Khadija (RA), **"Zammiluni, Zammiluni"** (Cover me with a blanket, cover me).

- **The comfort of a faithful wife:** The comfort that Khadija (RA) gave him is one of the greatest inspirational words in history. She said:  
*"Never! By Allah, He will never disgrace you. Because you maintain ties of kinship, bear the burden of the helpless, provide for the needy, show hospitality, and help people in times of distress and danger in the path of truth."*

### 4. The testimony of Waraqa bin Nawfal

Khadija (RA) took him to her cousin **Waraqa bin Nawfal**. He approached Waraqa, who was well-versed in the Injil and Torah. Hearing Muhammad's (PBUH) narration, Waraqa said:

- "This is it." **"Honor"** (Jibreel), who used to come to Moses (peace be upon him)."
- Waraqa also predicted that one day Muhammad (PBUH) would be expelled by his people. The Prophet (PBUH) was surprised and asked, "Will they expel me?" Waraqa said, "Yes, anyone who comes with the truth like you is treated with hostility."

### 5. The importance and influence of prophethood

This event anointed Muhammad (PBUH) as the world's prophet. This first revelation, received through Gabriel (PBUH), was the greatest gift of Allah to mankind. From here began a long journey of 23 years, at each stage of which the Quran was revealed.

We are working on our Seerat project. **In the fifth chapter** Entering. This chapter is one of the most tumultuous and final tests of patience in the history of Islam. Here we will see how a silent revolution spread through the streets of Mecca and how the light of truth remained burning, shattering the mountainlike barriers of the infidels.

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## Chapter 5: The Call to Islam, Secretly and Publicly, and the Obstacles of the Quraysh

After receiving prophethood, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was entrusted with a huge responsibility. But the society of Mecca was steeped in idolatry and superstition. Therefore, on the orders of Allah Ta'ala, he began his mission with great caution.

### 1. Secret Invitation (Three Years of Silent Revolution)

During the first three years of his prophethood, the Prophet (peace be upon him) invited people to Islam secretly, only to his close relatives and trusted friends. This is called **'Dawatus Sirran'**

- **The first converts to Islam:** The first person to accept Islam in response to the call of the Prophet (PBUH) was his wife **Hazrat Khadija (RA)**. Then among the men, his childhood friend **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)**, among the boys **Hazrat Ali (RA)** and between freed slaves **Hazrat Zayd bin Haritha (RA)** accepted Islam.
- **Abu Bakr (RA)'s Role:** Abu Bakr (RA) was an influential and popular figure in Arabia. At his invitation, influential companions such as Uthman ibn Affan, Talha ibn Ubaydullah, and Zubayr ibn al-Awwam were converted to Islam.
- **Darul Arqam:** At the foot of Mount Safa in Mecca **Arqam ibn Abil Arqam**. The house was used as the first secret learning center in Islam, where the Prophet (PBUH) taught the Quran to new Muslims and led worship.

### 2. Public invitation and announcement of Mount Safa

Three years later, Allah Almighty commanded: "Warn your near relatives" (Surah Ash-Shu'ara: 214) and "Proclaim openly what you have been commanded" (Surah Al-Hijr: 94).

- **That day on Mount Safa:** The Prophet (peace be upon him) stood on the top of Mount Safa and called out to all the tribes of Mecca. When they all gathered, he asked, *"If I told you that there was a group of enemy soldiers waiting to attack you on the other side of this mountain, would you believe me?"* Everyone said in unison: *"Yes, because we have never heard you lie."*
- **Extreme hostility:** Then the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: *"But listen, I warn you of a severe punishment (Hell). Believe in one God."* Hearing this, his uncle **Abu Lahab** He

cursed and said—*"May you perish! Is this why you called us?"* From there, the chapter of open hostility began.

### 3. The nature of the obstacles and persecution of the Quraysh

When the message of Islam began to reach every household in Mecca, the Quraysh leaders were filled with despair. They realized that if the religion of Muhammad (PBUH) was established, their business, leadership, and idolatrous prestige would all be gone.

They began to disrupt at three levels:

1. **Propaganda and satire:** They began to call the Prophet a 'magician', 'madman' or 'hypocrite'. During the Hajj season, people were stationed at the entrance to Mecca so that no one would listen to the Prophet's words.
2. **Temptation:** They sent a proposal to the Prophet—*"If you want wealth, we will make you the richest man in Arabia, if you want leadership, we will make you a king, and if you want women, we will marry you to the most beautiful women in Arabia; in return, you only need to stop abusing our idols."* The Prophet replied: *"Even if you give me the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, I will not budge from this mission."*
3. **Physical abuse:** When the temptation didn't work, the inhuman torture began.

**Bilal's (RA) patience:** The slave Bilal (RA) was laid on hot sand and a heavy stone was pressed against his chest. He would still utter: **"Ahad, ahad"** (Allah is one). **Khabbab (may Allah be pleased with him):** He was laid on burning coals until the fat on his back melted and the fire went out. **Sumaiya (RA):** The first martyr of Islam. He died after being struck by Abu Jahl's spear, but did not renounce Islam.

### 4. Pressure on Abu Talib

The Quraysh repeatedly went to the Prophet's uncle, Abu Talib, demanding that he stop his nephew. But Abu Talib defended the Prophet until his death. The Quraysh threatened Abu Talib with social boycott, but the Prophet remained steadfast in his decision.

### 5. The influence of the call and the spread of Islam

Despite all this persecution, the light of Islam could not be extinguished. On the contrary, the young people and the oppressed people of Mecca saw that there was no discrimination in Islam; the king and the slave stood in the same row. This humane beauty of Islam began to reduce all the pride of the Quraysh to dust.

## Chapter 6: Persecution of the Companions and the Migration to Abyssinia

When the Quraysh saw that Muhammad (PBUH) could not be turned away from his path by insults, ridicule, or temptations, they changed their tactics. They decided to inflict such inhuman torture on those who had embraced Islam that they would abandon their religion out of fear.

### 1. The horror of torture and the sacrifice of the companions

Every tribe in Mecca began to oppress its own people. Unspeakable suffering descended on those who were weak, orphans, or slaves.

- **Hazrat Bilal (RA):**Umayya ibn Khalaf was Bilal's owner. He would lay Bilal down on the hot desert sand in the midday sun and press a huge heavy stone on his chest. Bilal's skin would burn, he would stop breathing, but only one sound would come out of his mouth:"**Ahad, ahad**"(Allah is one).
- **Yasser's family:**Hazrat Ammar ibn Yasir and his elderly parents were taken to the outskirts of Mecca and beaten in the scorching sun. Abu Jahl very cruelly beat Ammar's mother.**Hazrat Sumaiya (RA)**He was martyred by being stabbed with a spear. He was a great figure in the history of Islam.**The first martyr**Shortly after, her husband Yasir also met martyrdom under torture.
- **Hazrat Khabbab (RA):**Khabbab bin Arat was laid on hot coals. The fat on his back melted and the fire went out, yet he did not renounce his faith.
- **Hazrat Usman (RA):**Despite being from a powerful family, his uncle would wrap him in a date mat and blow smoke into his nose to suffocate him.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) was distressed to see the suffering of his companions, but permission for war had not yet come from Allah. He advised them to be patient by giving them the good news of Paradise.

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### 2. First migration to Abyssinia (615 AD)

When the persecution of the Companions became unbearable, the Prophet (peace be upon him) showed them a novel way to protect themselves. He said:

*"It would be better if you went to Abyssinia (present-day Ethiopia). The king there (Najashi) is very just; no one is oppressed in his kingdom."*

- **The beginning of the journey:**In the 5th year of the Prophethood, the first caravan of 12 men and 4 women left Mecca. Among them were Hazrat Uthman (RA) and the Prophet's daughter Ruqayya (RA). This was the first migration in the history of Islam.

- **Miraculous security:** The Quraysh pursued them, but they escaped to safety before they reached the seashore. The Negus, the king of Abyssinia, received them warmly, and they began to worship there in peace.

### 3. The Second Migration and the Court of the Negus

More people in Mecca began to embrace Islam after hearing the news of the first migration. As the level of persecution increased, about 83 men and 18 women migrated to Abyssinia for the second time. The caravan was led by the Prophet's cousin, **Hazrat Jafar ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him)**.

### 4. The conspiracy of the Quraysh and the historic speech of Jafar (RA)

Hearing that the Muslims were at peace, the Quraysh became jealous. They sent Amr ibn al-As (who had not yet converted to Islam) with expensive gifts to the Negus' court to ask him to return the Muslims to Mecca. Negus was a wise king; he called the Muslims directly and wanted to hear their views.

The speech that Ja'far ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him) gave while standing in the court of the Negus is written in golden letters in the history of Islam. He said:

*"O Emperor! We were an ignorant or foolish nation. We worshipped idols, ate the flesh of dead animals, and oppressed our neighbors. In this situation, Allah sent a prophet from among us. He taught us not to lie, to protect our trusts, and to worship one God. It was for this crime that our countrymen oppressed us."*

When the Negus wanted to hear some parts of the Quran, Jafar (may Allah be pleased with him) **Surah Maryam** He recited it. The Negus and his court priests broke down in tears after hearing the description of the purity of Jesus (peace be upon him) and his mother Mary. The Negus declared: *"Your religion and ours come from the same source. You are safe in my kingdom."*

### 5. The importance of this migration

The Abyssinian migration was a strategic victory for Islam. 1. It proved that Islam was not a regional religion, but rather internationally accepted. 2. The Muslims found a safe haven. 3. The Quraysh suffered a diplomatic defeat.

## Chapter 7: Years of captivity and suffering in Sheba Abu Talib

The safe haven of Muslims in Abyssinia and the acceptance of Islam by heroes like Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umar (RA) in Mecca frightened the Quraysh. They saw that Islam could not be suppressed by force. So they resorted to a cruel **Social and economic boycott** Made a plan.

## 1. Life under siege in Sheba Abu Talib (7th-10th years of Prophethood)

The Quraysh wrote a treaty and hung it on the wall of the Kaaba. The conditions of the treaty were that no one would do any business with the Banu Hashem and Banu Muttalib tribes, sell food to them, and have no kinship with them.

- **Trapped in the Pass:** Helpless, Abu Talib took all his tribe, both Muslim and non-Muslim, to the outskirts of Mecca. **'Sheba Abu Talib'** They were forced to take refuge in a narrow pass on a mountain called **Three years** Was blocked.
- **Food shortage and misery:** Whenever a grain caravan came from outside Mecca, the Quraysh would buy it at double the price so that nothing would reach the Muslims. The companions and young children would scream in hunger. The Prophet (peace be upon him) and his companions spent their days eating boiled leaves and dried skins. Everyone's bodies had become skeletal due to prolonged starvation.

## 2. End of boycott and miracles

After three long years, some kind-hearted people of Mecca were moved to compassion. They decided to break this unjust agreement. Meanwhile, Allah revealed to the Prophet through a revelation that the agreement hanging on the wall of the Kaaba had been eaten by termites, leaving only **'Bismika Allahumma'** The part (in the name of Allah) remains.

Abu Talib went to the Quraysh and said, "My nephew says that your treaty has been eaten by termites. If this is true, then lift the boycott." They went and found that this was exactly what happened. Thus ended the three-year imprisonment in the 10th year of the Prophethood.

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## 3. Amul Hujan or 'Year of Sorrow'

The joy of being released from prison did not last long. In the 10th year of his prophethood, the Prophet (PBUH) lost two of the main pillars of his life in a very short period of time.

- **Death of Abu Talib:** Abu Talib was the Prophet's shield. Because of him, the Quraysh did not dare to raise their hands against the Prophet. The Prophet was deeply saddened by his death.
- **Death of Hazrat Khadija (RA):** Just a few days after Abu Talib's death, Hazrat Khadija (RA), the Prophet's closest friend, his companion in sorrow, and the first woman of Islam, passed away.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) was left alone. There was no one to provide security from outside, and no beloved wife to comfort him inside. This year of extreme grief will go down in history. **'Amul Hujan'** Or called the 'year of sorrow'.

#### 4. Taif Tour: The Ultimate Test of Patience

The Prophet (PBUH) was left homeless in Mecca and decided to go to the city of Taif to spread Islam. He thought that the people of Taif would help him. But the result was the opposite.

- **Cruel behavior:** The chiefs of Taif mocked him and incited the rascals of the city. They began to throw stones at the Prophet. The stones caused his holy body to bleed and his shoes to become stuck in the blood.
- **The arrival of the angel of the mountains:** When the Prophet was resting in a vineyard, exhausted by pain, the angel Gabriel (peace be upon him) came and said, "If you command, I will destroy this city by crushing the mountains on both sides." But the Prophet of Mercy said—*"No, I hope that from among their descendants there will come people who will worship Allah."*

#### 5. Lessons from this chapter

These difficult times prove that the path of truth is never a bed of roses. The hunger at Sheba Abu Talib and the blood donation at Taif - these sacrifices were the basis for the great victory of Medina later. When Allah wants to give a servant something great, He puts him through a difficult test.

### Chapter 8: Isra and Miraj (The Journey to Heaven)

This historic journey took place on a quiet night in the eleventh or twelfth year of the Prophethood (around 621 AD). It was not a dream, but rather a miraculous journey in the flesh.

#### 1. Isra: From Mecca to Baytul Muqaddas

The Prophet (peace be upon him) was sleeping in the inner courtyard of the Kaaba when the angel Gabriel (peace be upon him) came and opened his chest, washed it with Zamzam water, and filled it with light. Then he was brought before him. **'Burak'** A heavenly vehicle called.

- **Travel speed:** Buraq was as fast as lightning. It flew wherever it saw. The Prophet rode Buraq from Mecca to Jerusalem in Palestine. **Al-Aqsa Mosque** Or reach the Holy Mosque.

- **The Imamate of the Prophets:** There, the Prophet (peace be upon him) led all the prophets and messengers in two rak'ahs of prayer. This proves that he is **Imamul Mursalin** Or the leader of all prophets.
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## 2. Miraj: Crossing the seven levels of heaven

He began his journey to the heavens with Gabriel (peace be upon him) via a miraculous ladder from the Holy Mosque. In each heaven, he met with the previous prophets:

- **First Heaven:** Prophet Adam (PBUH).
- **Second Heaven:** Prophet Jesus (peace be upon him) and Prophet John (peace be upon him).
- **Third Heaven:** Prophet Joseph (PBUH).
- **Fourth Heaven:** Hazrat Idris (AS).
- **Fifth Heaven:** Prophet Aaron (peace be upon him).
- **Sixth Heaven:** Prophet Moses (peace be upon him).
- **Seventh Heaven:** Hazrat Ibrahim (AS). He was there **Baitul Mamur** He was reclining against it (the Kaaba of the angels).

## 3. Sidratul Muntaha and the closeness of Allah

The Prophet reached the seventh heaven after passing through it. **'Sidratul Muntaha'** Or to the edge of the family tree. This is the last frontier of the knowledge of creation.

- **Gabriel's (peace be upon him) stopping:** After Sidratul Muntaha, Gabriel (AS) could not go any further. He said, "If I go even a hair's breadth from here, I will be burnt to ashes by the light of Allah."
  - **Didare Elahi:** Then the Prophet (peace be upon him) advanced alone and reached the Throne of Allah. Allah granted His beloved Habib exclusive proximity and spoke to him without a veil.
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## 4. The best gift for the Ummah: Prayer

During this journey of Miraj, Allah Almighty gave the greatest gift to the Muslim Ummah. **Fifty times prayer** On the way back, on the advice of Hazrat Musa (AS), the Prophet went to Allah several times and prayed, and each time Allah shortened the time by some time.

- **The virtue of five times:** Finally it is **Five times** Arrived. Allah declared, "The times will be five, but the reward will be fifty times."

## 5. Visiting Paradise and Hell

During this journey, the Prophet (peace be upon him) was shown the blessings of Paradise and the terrible punishment of Hell. He saw how people's faces were torn out with their nails because of backbiting or slander, and the terrible punishment was meted out to those who devoured the property of orphans. These visions were a special lesson to warn the Ummah.

## 6. Return to Mecca and facing trials

The Prophet (PBUH) returned to Mecca before dawn. In the morning, when he told the Quraysh about his journey, they began to mock him. They wondered how Muhammad could travel a distance that would take a month in one night?

- **Siddique Akbar:** When the infidels told Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) this, he said without any hesitation, "*If Muhammad (PBUH) said it, it is 100% true.*" Because of this strong belief, that day he '**Siddiq**' Get a title.
- **Evidence of the Holy Mosque:** The disbelievers asked the Prophet how many doors or windows the Holy Mosque had to test him. Allah miraculously brought the Holy Mosque before the Prophet's eyes and he answered all his questions as soon as he saw it. The disbelievers were shocked.

## 7. The significance of Miraj

Miraj was the greatest honor in the life of the Prophet. It proved that Islam is a complete and victorious way of life and prayer is the best form of worship for the believer. It was through Miraj that the Prophet was mentally prepared for the next great mission of the migration to Medina.

# Chapter 9: Migration to Medina and the Foundation of the New State

When the Quraysh of Mecca saw that the Prophet's mission was spreading to Medina, they made a final plan to kill him. But Allah had a different plan.

## 1. Murder conspiracy and miraculous escape

Quraysh'**Great medicine**'A council called the "Satan" came there in the form of a man and suggested that one young man from each tribe should strike Muhammad (PBUH) together with a sword, so that no specific tribe could be blamed.

- **The Sacrifice of Hazrat Ali (RA):**The Prophet, upon the command of Allah, prepared for the migration. He placed Hazrat Ali on his bed and entrusted him with the responsibility of delivering the wealth entrusted to him by the Quraysh.
- **Out of sight:**When the assassins surrounded the house, the Prophet recited a verse from Surah Yasin and threw a handful of dust at them. By the power of Allah, they stood as if blind, and the Prophet passed through their midst.

## 2. Three days in Saor Cave

The Prophet (PBUH) and his dear friend Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) on the opposite side of Medina'**Saor**'He took shelter in a cave.

- **Spider web:**The Quraysh searched and came to the mouth of the cave. But by Allah's command, spiders weaved webs at the mouth of the cave and pigeons built nests. The infidels thought, if there were people here, this web would not have been intact. They turned back.
  - **Soothing:**When Abu Bakr (RA) was afraid, the Prophet (PBUH) said: "*Don't worry, God is with us.*"
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## 3. Entering Medina: 'Tatla al-Badru Alaina'

8th Rabiul Awwal, the outskirts of the Prophet's Medina**Cuba**He arrived at the first mosque of Islam there.'**Quba in the mosque**'He built it. Then on the 12th of Rabiul Awwal, he entered the city of Medina.

- **Reception:**Everyone from young to old in Medina came out onto the streets. The children started singing—"Tatla al-Badru Alaina..."(The full moon has risen above us).
- **Abu Ayyub Ansari's hospitality:**The Prophet decided to stay where his camel sat. That lucky person was Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA).

## 4. Laying the foundation of the state of Medina (government)

Upon arriving in Medina, the Prophet (PBUH) began the work of not only worshipping but also building an ideal state. Its main pillars were:

- **Construction of the Prophet's Mosque:**It was the administrative center, parliament building, and center of learning of Medina. The Prophet himself participated in the construction of this mosque by carrying stones.

- **Mu'akhat (Establishing Brotherhood):**Coming from Mecca empty-handed**Muhajir**And the helper of Medina**The Ansar**The Prophet forged a bond of brotherhood among them. The Ansar gave half of their homes and wealth to their Muhajireen brothers—a unique example of sacrifice in history.
- **Charter of Medina:**This was the world's first written constitution. It guaranteed equal rights and state security to Muslims, Jews, and followers of other religions. Through this, Medina became a well-ordered state.

## 5. Introduction of the call to prayer and a new society

After the migration to Medina, the need arose to call people to prayer. The Prophet consulted with his companions. The Prophet approved the words of the call to prayer that Hazrat Abdullah ibn Zayd and Hazrat Umar (RA) had seen in their dreams. A Negro slave as the first muezzin of Islam**Hazrat Bilal (RA)**He called out the call to prayer in his sweet voice.

# Chapter 10: The Judgment of Truth and Falsehood—Badr, Uhud, and the Trench

In Islamic history, these wars were not just about conquering kingdoms, but rather they were struggles for justice against injustice.

## 1. Battle of Badr: First public victory (2 AH)

The Battle of Badr was the most important battle in Islamic history. It is mentioned in the Quran.'**Yawmul Furqan**'Or it has been called the day of distinguishing between truth and falsehood.

- **Unequal fight:**The infidels of Mecca numbered 1,000, with modern weapons and cavalry. In contrast, the Muslims numbered only**313 people**They had only 2 horses and 70 camels.
- **The Prophet's prayer:**On the night before the battle, the Prophet (peace be upon him) fell into prostration and cried to Allah, saying, "*O Allah! If this handful of people were destroyed today, there would be no one left on earth to worship You.*"
- **Miraculous help:**Allah Almighty sent 5000 angels to help the Muslims. In the battle, 70 leaders of the Quraysh, including Abu Jahl, were killed and 70 were captured. Only 14 Muslims were martyred. This victory strengthened the foundation of Islam.

## 2. The Battle of Uhud: A Test of Patience (3 AH)

To avenge the defeat at Badr, the Quraysh attacked Medina with 3,000 soldiers. The battle took place at the foot of Mount Uhud.

- **Responsibilities of archers:**The Prophet (peace be upon him) assigned 50 archers to a pass on Mount Uhud and ordered them to: "*Whether we win or lose, you will not leave this place.*"
  - **Disaster and Education:**After the initial victory, a group of Muslims descended from the mountaintop to collect their spoils. At this opportunity, the Quraysh commander Khalid bin Walid (who had not yet converted to Islam) attacked from behind.
  - **The Prophet's injury:**In this battle, the Holy Tooth of the Prophet (PBUH) was martyred and rumors spread that he had been killed. His own uncle **Hazrat Hamza (RA)** He was martyred in a very brutal manner. This battle taught the Muslims the great price to pay for disobeying the orders of the commander.
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### 3. Battle of the Trench: Digging trenches and intelligence (5 AH)

This '**Ahzab**' Or 'the war of the combined forces'. All the pagan and Jewish tribes of Arabia gathered together and besieged Medina with about 10,000 soldiers.

- **Persian strategy:**On the advice of Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA), the Prophet (PBUH) built a huge mosque around Medina. **Trench** He decided to dig in. This was a new and unfamiliar war strategy in Arabia.
  - **Great Depression:**The month-long siege led to a severe food shortage in Medina. The Prophet worked by tying stones to his stomach and digging the soil. The Quraysh were frustrated when they could not cross the trench.
  - **God's help:**Finally, Allah sent a fierce cold wind and a storm. The tents of the infidels were blown away, the cooking pots were overturned, and they fled to Mecca in fear. Islam won without a fight.
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### 4. Historical impact and lessons of the wars

- **Badr**It taught me that faith in God, not numbers, is the key to victory.
- **Uhud**Taught—the importance of obeying the leader's orders and patience.
- **Trench**Taught—adopting new technologies or strategies when necessary and the power of collective effort.

Through these three battles, the dominance of Islam in Arabia was established and the Quraysh realized that it was impossible to stop Muhammad (peace be upon him).

## Chapter 11: The Treaty of Hudaibiyah and the Historic Conquest of Mecca

Six years after the migration to Medina, the Prophet (peace be upon him) had a dream in which he and his companions were performing Tawaf around the Holy Kaaba. In order to fulfill this dream, he set out for Mecca with 1,400 companions.

## 1. Treaty of Hudaibiyah (6 AH): 'Clear Victory'

The Muslims set out, not in battle attire, but in the state of Hajj. But the Quraysh prevented them from entering Mecca. Near Mecca **Hudaibiyah** Both sides sat down for discussions at a place called

- **Tough terms of the contract:** On behalf of the Quraysh, Suhail ibn Amr made some unilateral conditions. The conditions were: 1. The Muslims would return without performing Hajj this year, but would come next year. 2. There would be no war for the next 10 years. 3. If anyone from Mecca fled to Medina, he would be returned, but if anyone from Medina came to Mecca, he would not be returned.
  - **The Companions' Anger and the Prophet's Patience:** The conditions seemed humiliating to the companions. Hazrat Umar (RA) in particular was very upset. But the Prophet (PBUH) thought far ahead and agreed to this treaty.
  - **Results:** Allah Almighty mentions this treaty in the Quran. '**Fathum Mubin**' Or 'clear victory' he declared. With no fear of war, people began to learn about Islam in droves, and in just two years the number of Muslims increased several times.
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## 2. Conquest of Mecca (8 AH): A bloodless revolution

When the Quraysh broke one of the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, the Prophet (peace be upon him) marched towards Mecca with a large army of 10,000 companions. It was the most disciplined campaign in Arab history.

- **Abu Sufyan's conversion to Islam:** Abu Sufyan, the chief leader of Mecca, saw that it was impossible to stop the Muslims. He came to the Prophet and embraced Islam. The Prophet declared: *"Those who take refuge in the house of Abu Sufyan are safe, those who keep the doors of their houses closed are safe."*
  - **Victory without a fight:** When the Prophet entered Mecca, his head was bowed on the back of his camel in gratitude to Allah. Mecca was conquered without any bloodshed.
  - **Statue removal:** Upon entering the Kaaba, the Prophet (peace be upon him) broke 360 idols with his stick and said: *"Truth has come, falsehood has vanished; surely falsehood is destined to vanish."* (Surah Bani Israel: 81).
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## 3. The ultimate sign of amnesty and humanity

After the conquest of Mecca, the Quraysh of Mecca were trembling in front of the Kaaba. These were the people who had stoned the Prophet, killed his companions, and exiled him. The Prophet asked them: *"O Quraysh! How do you expect me to treat you today?"*

They said—*"We expect good treatment from you, because you are a kind brother."* The Prophet then uttered the famous words of Joseph (peace be upon him):

**"I have no charges against you today. Go, you are all free!"**

Never in the history of the world has there been such a conqueror who, even when he was at the mercy of his worst enemies, forgave them in a moment. Seeing this magnanimity, almost everyone in Mecca embraced Islam.

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#### 4. Importance and lessons of this chapter

- **Hudaybiyah** It teaches us that accepting temporary defeat is often the key to greater victory.
- **Conquest of Mecca** Proves that Islam has won the hearts of people not through the force of the sword, but through forgiveness and sweetness of character.
- This was the final end of idolatry in Arabia and the re-establishment of monotheism.

## Chapter 12: Farewell Hajj and the Perfection of Islam

Two years after the conquest of Mecca, people from almost all parts of Arabia began to convert to Islam in droves. In the 10th year of the Hijri, the Prophet (peace be upon him) announced that he would perform Hajj. Hearing this news, about 114,000 (according to some sources, 140,000) companions from all over Arabia gathered in Mecca.

### 1. Historic speech at Arafat's field

On the 9th of Zil-Hijjah, after the Zuhr prayer, the Prophet (peace be upon him) rode a camel and delivered an unforgettable speech in front of millions of people on the plain of Arafat. This was the first human rights declaration for world humanity.

#### Main aspects of the speech:

- **Human Rights and Equality:** The Prophet (peace be upon him) declared—*"O people! Your God is one, and your father (Adam) is one. There is no superiority of a non-Arab over an Arab, nor of a black over a white. The only criterion of superiority is fear of God or piety."*

- **Women's rights:**He said emphatically: "*Fear Allah regarding women. They have rights over you as you have over them.*"
  - **End of bloodshed and interest:**He declared all blood revenge and usury of the pre-Islamic era to be forever prohibited. He set an example by forgiving the usury claims of his own family (the usury of his uncle Abbas) first.
  - **Deposit Protection:**He strictly ordered that if anyone had any deposits, they should deliver them to the owner.
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## 2. The Declaration of the Perfection of Islam (Al-Yawma Akmaltu...)

It was during Arafat's speech that Allah Almighty revealed the historic verse of the Holy Quran that declares the perfection of Islam:

**"Today I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion."**(Surah Maidah: 3)

Hearing this verse, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) started crying. He understood that since the duty had been fulfilled, the time for the Prophet (PBUH) to depart was approaching.

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## 3. Taking testimony from those present

At the end of the speech, the Prophet (peace be upon him) pointed his finger towards the sky and asked: "*O people! Have I conveyed the message of Allah to you?*" The vast sea of people roared in unison—"*Yes, of course you have done your duty.*" Then the Prophet said: "*O Allah! Be a witness.*" Then he ordered: "*Those of you who are present here today, please convey these words of mine to those who are absent.*"

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## 4. Return to Medina after Hajj

After the Hajj, the Prophet (peace be upon him) returned to Medina. He realized that his time in this world was coming to an end. He often visited Jannatul Baqi (the cemetery of Medina) and prayed for the martyrs. He repeatedly urged his companions to hold fast to the Quran and Sunnah so that they would not go astray in his absence.

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## 5. The lesson and importance of this chapter

- **Complete lifestyle:**The Farewell Hajj proves that Islam is not just the name of some worship, but is a complete guide to society, the state, and individual life.
- **Non-sectarianism:**The Prophet taught us on this journey that transcending racism and regionalism, human excellence depends solely on character.
- **Responsibility of the invitation:**He has entrusted the Ummah with the important responsibility of every Muslim being a preacher of Islam.

## Chapter 13: The Personal Life, Diet, and Clothing of the Prophet (PBUH)

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the embodiment of the Quran. Every act of his was modest, elegant, and meaningful.

### 1. Ordinary living and housing

Despite being the ruler of Medina, his dwellings were very simple. The houses he lived in were made of mud and thatched with palm leaves and animal skins.

- **Bed:**He slept on a mat made of palm leaves or on a mattress filled with palm fibers inside animal skins. Often in the morning, his back would be covered with the marks of the mat. When the companions complained about the soft bed, he would say: *"My relationship with the world is like that of a traveler who, after a long journey, takes a momentary rest in the shade of a tree and then begins his journey again."*
- **Use with family:**He used to help his wife with household chores while staying at home. He used to sew his own shoes and sew clothes. He says: *"The best among you is the best to his family."*

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### 2. Diet and moderation

The Prophet (peace be upon him) never ate to his full stomach. Sometimes, his stove would not burn for two months at a time, and he would survive on just dates and water.

- **Favorite food:**He was fond of dates, milk, honey and gourd. The meat of the front legs of goats was his favorite. Besides, 'Sarid' (a mixture of broth and bread) was his favorite food.
- **Dining etiquette:**He always ate with his right hand and from the front. He never found fault with the food; he ate if he liked it, and kept quiet if he didn't.
- **Moderation:**He used to say—*"A few lokma are enough for a man to keep his back straight."*He did not like to breathe into a water container and drank water in three sips.

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### 3. Clothing and accessories

The Prophet (peace be upon him) was very tasteful and clean. He did not like luxury, but he also hated uncleanness.

- **Lebas:**His favorite clothing was the 'kamis' or shirt. He also wore a chador and a lungi. He usually wore cotton clothes. During war, he wore iron armor and a helmet.
- **Color:**He liked white clothes the most and used to say—*"Wear white clothes and shroud your dead in white clothes."* Many times he has also used green or black sheets.
- **Turban and ring:**He wore a large turban (amama) on his head. He had a silver ring on which **'Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah'**It was engraved, which he used as a seal.
- **Fragrance:**He loved perfumes and musk. He loved musk. He used to say—*"Three things in the world are dear to me—women (respect and care), perfume, and the coolness of prayer."*

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### 4. Talking and laughing

The Prophet (peace be upon him) spoke very clearly and sweetly. He never spoke useless words.

- **Eloquence:**When he spoke, his audience could easily memorize it. If necessary, he would repeat the same words three times so that everyone understood.
- **Smiling face:**He never spoke harshly to anyone. He had more laughter than anger. However, he never laughed out loud, only smiled softly (Tabassum).

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### 5. Sleep and prayer routine

He would fall asleep quickly after the Isha prayer and get up for the last night (Tahajjud) prayer. He would sleep on his right side facing the Qiblah and place his palms under his cheeks. He would stand for so long in prayer that his feet would swell.

### Lessons from this chapter

The life of the Prophet (PBUH) teaches us that happiness lies not in expensive food or mansions, but in contentment with little and obedience to Allah. He could have lived in a golden palace if he wanted, but he chose the life of a poor and common man, so that every common man who comes till the Day of Judgment will find him as a role model for himself.

## Chapter 14: The Miracles of the Prophet (PBUH)

A 'miracle' is a supernatural event that is beyond human ability and is revealed by Allah through the hands of prophets. Among the numerous miracles of the Prophet (peace be upon him), some of the main ones are highlighted here:

### 1. The Greatest Miracle: The Holy Quran

The greatest and most lasting miracle of the Prophet (peace be upon him) is **Holy Quran**. It is a linguistic miracle. Where the best poets and writers of Arabia failed to produce anything like a short verse of the Quran, its excellence is proven. The miracles of other prophets ended with their deaths, but the Quran is still intact and its influence is eternal.

### 2. The splitting of the moon (Shakkul Qamar)

The infidels of Mecca once challenged the Prophet, "If you are a true prophet, show me the moon in the sky as two." The Prophet, in a gesture of Allah, raised his finger and pointed to the moon.

- **Miraculous scene:** Everyone present saw that the moon split in two and moved in two directions, with Mount Hera visible in the middle.
  - **Feedback:** Although infidels dismiss it as 'magic', historical sources provide evidence of sightings of this sight from different parts of the world.
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### 3. Water fountain from between the fingers

When the companions faced extreme water shortages in their lives in Medina and on the battlefield, the Prophet would provide miraculous solutions.

- **The incident of Saleh and Hudaybiyah:** When the companions brought a little water in a vessel, the Prophet put his hand in the vessel. Immediately his **From the middle of the finger** Water began to flow like a fountain. Hundreds of companions performed ablution with that water and drank it with satisfaction.

### 4. Thousands of people satisfied with a meager meal

During the Battle of the Trench, there was a severe famine in Medina. Hazrat Jabir (RA) provided food for the Prophet by slaughtering just one goat and giving him two and a half kilograms of flour.

- **Wonderful blessing:** The Prophet prayed for blessings on that food and almost **One thousand companions** They fed him from that food. Even after everyone had eaten their fill, it was seen that the pot was full of curry and the dough was still the same.
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## 5. The cry of trees and the testimony of inanimate objects

- **The cry of the palm tree:** In the Prophet's Mosque, the Prophet used to deliver sermons leaning on a dry palm tree trunk. Later, when the pulpit was built, the Prophet left the trunk and stood on the pulpit, and the sound of crying like a small child began to come from the trunk. The Prophet went down and hugged it, and the crying stopped.
- **Stone salute:** The Prophet said: *"I know the stone in Mecca that greeted me before I received prophethood."*

## 6. Future news and miracles

The Prophet (peace be upon him) gave many messages about the future through revelation that were fulfilled literally. For example:

- The conquest of the empires of Kisra and Caesar (Persia and Rome).
- The first death of Hazrat Fatima (RA) and the reconciliation between the two groups of Muslims through Hazrat Hassan (RA).
- The signs of the Last Day that we can clearly see in the present era.

# Chapter 15: The Last Message to the Ummah and the End

After returning from the Farewell Hajj, the Prophet's (PBUH) physical condition gradually deteriorated. Towards the end of the month of Safar in the 11th year of the Hijri, he fell ill with a severe fever.

## 1. Sick days

Despite his illness, the Prophet (peace be upon him) went to the mosque and led the congregational prayers as long as he could. When he became very weak, he **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)** He ordered him to lead the Imamate. This was a signal of the future leadership of the Muslim Ummah.

- **Last donation:** A few days before his death, he ordered that the last seven dinars entrusted to him be donated. He said, *"How will Muhammad meet Allah if he has this money left in his house?"*

## 2. Final instructions to the Ummah

Even in his illness, the Prophet (peace be upon him) did not forget about his Ummah. Until the last moments of his life, two words were repeatedly uttered by him:

1. **"As-Salah, As-Salah"**(Prayer, prayer)—that is, be careful about prayer.
2. **"Being kind to slaves"**— That is, protect the rights of the weak and subordinate people in society.

He also said, *"I am leaving with you two things; as long as you hold on to them, you will not go astray - the Book of Allah (the Quran) and my Sunnah."*

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## 3. The last moment of life (11 Hijri, 12th Rabi'ul Awwal)

It was Monday afternoon. The Prophet (peace be upon him) was lying with his head on the lap of Hazrat Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her). There was a pot of water next to him, he was repeatedly wetting his hands and wiping his face, and he was saying—*"La ilaha illallah, indeed there is a great pain in death."*

- **Holy Ofat:** Gabriel (AS) took the Angel of Death to the door and asked for permission. The Prophet decided to go to the highest seat of Paradise. His last words in life were: **"The sand is the best"**(Rather, I want to be the companion of the Great Friend—Allah.) Then his hand bowed and he went to the presence of the Great Lord. (Innalillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'un).

## 4. The grief of the companions and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

The news of the Prophet's death spread like wildfire in Medina. The companions were stunned by grief. Hazrat Umar (RA) became so emotional that he raised his sword and said: *"Whoever says the Prophet is dead, I will cut off his head."*

At such a critical moment, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) stood calmly and delivered the historic speech that saved the faith of the Muslim Ummah. He said:

**"O people! Those of you who worship Muhammad, know that Muhammad (peace be upon him) has died. And those of you who worship Allah, know that Allah is Ever-Living, He does not die."**

Then he recited the verse from the Quran: *"Muhammad is only one Messenger, many other Messengers have passed away before him..."*(Surah Al-Imran: 144) The companions calmed down and accepted the reality.

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## 5. Burial and inheritance

According to the narration of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), the Prophet said: "*The Prophet is buried where he died.*" As a result, her holy grave was built in the Hujra Sharif of Hazrat Aisha (RA) (where she passed away).

The Prophet (peace be upon him) did not leave behind any dirhams or dinars. His legacy was his philosophy, his Sunnah, and a well-disciplined Ummah.

## Conclusion

The holy Seerat or biography of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is not a simple history lesson; rather, it is a complete blueprint for the purification of the human soul and the creation of an ideal society. In the 15 chapters of this book, we follow the long journey from the scorching deserts of Arabia to the migration to Medina and the final victory of Islam, with invaluable lessons for us at every turn.

In today's modern world, where people have reached the pinnacle of technology, but are in a deep crisis of morality and peace of mind; the ideals of the Prophet (peace be upon him) have become even more relevant. We have seen how he united the most barbaric and conflicting tribes of Arabia into a harmonious brotherhood. In a society where girls were buried alive, he established the rights of women and gave the good news of Paradise under the feet of mothers.

**The glory of peace and forgiveness:** The greatest lesson of the life of the Prophet (peace be upon him) is patience and forgiveness. The indescribable oppression he endured in Mecca for thirteen years and the way he later forgave his enemies on the day of the conquest of Mecca is rare in the history of the world. He taught us that victory does not mean revenge, but victory means winning the hearts of people. In today's war-torn world, it is possible to establish peace if we follow the Prophet's principles of 'general forgiveness' and 'humanity'.

**Leadership and Justice:** By establishing the state of Medina, he showed that ensuring the civil rights of all people, regardless of religion or caste, is the true good governance. The 'Medina Charter' he drafted is still a wonder to the political scientists of the world. He was not only the leader of Muslims, but he was a refuge for every oppressed and deprived person. His justice was so strict that he did not place anyone above the law even in the case of his beloved daughter Fatima.

**Impact on personal life:** The personal life of the Prophet (PBUH) teaches us that greatness can be achieved even in the midst of simple, unostentatious living. Even though he was the greatest man on earth, he still did his own work, clapping his hands in torn clothes, and tying stones to his stomach in the pangs of hunger. His sacrifice teaches us the greatness of sacrifice in contrast to our consumerist society.

**Last words:** Finally, I would like to say that the book ‘The Liberator of Humanity, Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)’ is not just for reading, but for absorbing. If we limit the Seerah to the pages of the book and do not reflect the ideals of the Prophet in our actions, behavior and dealings, then our lesson will remain incomplete. The mission of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was to introduce Allah to people and to make people slaves of Allah instead of slaves of other people.

We must strive to fulfill the responsibility that he placed on our shoulders on that historic day of the Farewell Hajj—that is, to deliver the message of truth to the doorsteps of people. Our character must be a reflection of the character of the Prophet. Only by walking on the path shown by him can the instability, strife, and hatred of the present world be eliminated and a loving and peaceful world be built.

May Allah accept this small effort of ours and grant us the ability to illuminate our lives with the light of the Sunnah of the beloved Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). May Allah guide us to His path and grant us the fortune of being with His beloved in Paradise in the Hereafter. Ameen.

# Finished